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inflammability, contagiousness of ideas, Tarde's law, the Americanization of Porto Ricans, late marriages, child emancipation, aristocracies, power-holders, pace-setters, dollarocracy, barbarizing influences of the smart set, high potential of the city, spread of ideas of equality, custom, historic continuity, Western spirit, etiquette or sway of custom in ancestor worship, social isolation, sedentary life, anarchism, schools and movements in philosophy, art, the curative power of free discussion and polemics, results of conflict, union, deadlocks, compromises, feuds, the relations between public opinion and social tradition, why an equilibrium is not reached.

The Mental Recreations of the Mental Nurse, by R. JONES, M. D.
The Journal of Mental Science, July, 1908.

Dr. Jones pleads for periods of complete change of thought for mental nurses. There should be pensions and several weeks annually for vacation, with at least weekly outings through the year, because recently nursing has become far more exacting and involves more risks, troubles, and anxieties. The required training is longer, the degree of efficiency higher. There ought to be physical and also mental recreations, *e. g.*, golf and bridge. The nurse must keep up hope, for her buoyancy sustains the patient. Reading aloud is an important art, and there are nurses' reading circles, presses and a syllabus. Musical culture, interest in pictures upon the wall, healthful ideas generally, the cultivation of the kodak, and perhaps, especially, a thorough religious spirit. All these are important.

Manual of Psychiatry, by J. ROGUES DE FURSAC. Translated by A. J. Rosanoff. Second American from second French edition, revised and enlarged. John Wiley & Son, N. Y., 1908. 406 p.

This writer is very friendly to the new classification of mental diseases introduced by Kraepelin. Most cases indeed, when carefully examined, can be assigned to some of his groups, although of course there are difficulties. The first part treats of general psychiatry, with chapters on etiology, symptomatology, and the practice of psychiatry; while the second part deals with special psychiatry—deliria of infectious origin, psychoses of exhaustion, acute alcoholic intoxication, chronic alcoholism, chronic intoxication by the alkaloids, psychosis of auto-intoxication, acute and subacute thyrogenic psychosis, dementia præcox, chronic delusional insanity, general paresis, disorders due to organic cerebral affections, psychosis of involution, manic-depressive insanity of various types, reasoning insanity (Kraepelin's paranoia), and constitutional psychopathies or mental disorders of epilepsy and of hysteria, and arrests of mental development. The work certainly has the advantage of being brief and lucid.

The Borderland of Epilepsy, by WILLIAM R. GOWERS. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1907. 118 p. (Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, 3rd Series.)

The author has for years kept a special list of all his border-land cases that were near epilepsy but not of it, and he here presents a collective and more or less systematic study of these cases. The symptoms are fainting, syncope, vagal and vaso-vagal attacks, tetanoid spasms, sudden vertigo often involving loss of sight, consciousness, and sense of impulsion, attacks during sleep, pseud-aural border-line epilepsy. He gives a whole chapter to migraine—its alternations, premonitory symptoms, isolated, prodromic symptoms, during pain, somnolence, elaborate premonitory symptoms, night terrors, somnambulism, half-waking states and narcolepsy. These matters are discussed with the author's characteristic good sense and judgment.